

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WATSON'S

CELEBRATED

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the

BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST.

Per Dozen ... \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[31]

Only communications relating to the news columns will be published. All other communications should be addressed to the Editor. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications should be inserted. Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telephone Address: 116-33. Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd August, at No. 4, Elliot Crescent, Robinson Road, the wife of Geo. F. LAMBERT, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD (CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4th August, 1903.

THE Press prosecutions in Shanghai have assumed an importance seemingly out of all proportion to the issues at stake, and one which can be only comprehended when we come to review the actual position of affairs in the Empire at large. For the last three years we have witnessed the curious phenomenon of a pretended government which, although supreme de jure, and able apparently to make its commands obeyed in the Provinces, has yet, when any subject of more than usual importance has come on the tapis, had to submit with, however, bad grace to the ruling of the Provincials. It was thus that when in the year 1900 Peking declared a war of extermination against the foreigner, the Yangtze Viceroy not only refused to obey, but actually for a considerable time himself assumed the government of the Empire; and themselves made conventions with the foreign Powers, the object of which was in the first instance to preserve peace, though in the long run they had for their aim the conservation of the Empire as an independent power, which had been seriously compromised by acts of the Government at Peking. The chief spirit in this independent movement was the late Liu Kung-yr, the high-minded Governor at Nanking, who came forward as the champion of patriotism, and openly threw down the gauntlet to the corrupt Regency who had by force seized from the feeble hands of the young Emperor the reins of the state. Notwithstanding that Liu Kung-yr was in open and avowed hostility to the usurping power of the

Regency, his patriotism was proof against every temptation to establish an *imperium in imperio*, nor was he by the most bitter of his enemies accused of any attempt at disaffection. He was, in fact, content to remain first subject of the throne, and no suspicion of infidelity even through this trying period ever rested upon him. But although openly no charges were, or could indeed be, made, the reactionary party at Peking, including the usurping Regency, did not cease from day to day to hatch plots against the old Viceroy, which the well-known purity of his life and motives alone permitted him to stem. The death of Liu, last winter, came as a relief to the reactionaries, who felt the most powerful and most patriotic of their opponents had at last passed away: this was at once exhibited by the evident desire of the Court to run counter to everything advised by the late Viceroy. None had been so resolute as he in opposing the degrading subservience of the Empress Dowager and her satellites to Russia, and none had shown so clearly its necessary effects in bringing about the dissolution of the state. No sooner was the breath out of the old man than these degrading negotiations were renewed with double intensity, and Russia by threats, and still more by unblushing bribery, did not fail to drive home her political objects. During his lifetime Liu had seen the advantage of having the Press on his side, and more or less encouraged it in its independence. He was wise enough to see that without the sympathy of the people of China the task on which he had engaged, of saving Peking from itself, could not be accomplished, and anxiety or enlightenment seemed to him the only alternatives. It was to the credit of the Press that on its side was willing to accept the lead of the Viceroy, and as long as he lived no complaint of the native papers, which considering the novelty of the situation was to the credit of all, was heard. With the new reaction, however, another position of affairs arose; the reactionary party at Peking at once commenced a war against the Press, and the Press deprived of the guiding hand of the old master descended to personalities, of which in his lifetime it had never been guilty. The principle complaint of the Press had been all through the unblushing manner in which the reactionary party, now alas! returned to power, had aided and abetted Russia in her partitionment of Manchuria; this was an opportunity not to be lost by the Russian agents in Peking. It is not likely that the Court would of itself have ventured to interfere with the practical liberty that had been tacitly accorded to the native Press within the Settlements, but a councillor was at hand. Nowhere in the world is the Press so gagged and persecuted as in Russia—the recent expulsion of the *Times* correspondent in Russia is but an instance of the hatred with which freedom of thought is regarded in the Empire of the Tsars—and here Russia found a congenial method to advance her own ends by expressing her sympathy with Peking under the lashes of the native Press, which had incautiously expressed a little more of the truth than was agreeable to the powers momentarily in the ascendant in Peking. Such, there is little doubt is the nature of the pressure now being exerted upon the Press of the Government the indiscreet seven whose trial was interrupted last week in Shanghai. The curious part of the matter is that in the days of Liu Kung-yr such expressions as have been charged as rebellion by Peking were have been considered as only constituting a very minor offence, at the most calling for friendly reprimand; there is no doubt that these are the opinions universally held by those best qualified to judge in China, and have the sanction of the entire people. In such circumstances, and seeing that but the other day we ourselves were engaged with Liu in what, according to the views of Peking was an act of aggravated rebellion, we have every right and title to enquire in how far the reactionary party at Peking is entitled to be looked upon as the Government of China. Certainly to hand over the prisoners to the tender mercies of such a Court, would be to invite a repetition of the events of three years ago, and to increase vastly the difficulties of the moment in the very peculiar position in which that Court stands towards Russia.

H.M.S. *Vengeance* is about to leave for the North, and has been busy taking ammunition on board in large quantities. She also takes up £4,000 in dollars for the Admiral.

Numerous golfing parties attempted to take advantage of the public holiday yesterday, but water was more in evidence than golf both at Deepwater Bay and on the Happy Valley links.

We have received the July number of the *Yellow Dragon* magazine, published by Queen's College. It contains among other items a few notes on "Distinguished careers of old Queen's College boys."

On the evening of the 24th ult. Shanghai was plunged in darkness, the electric-light plant being damaged by a heavy thunder-storm.

A coolie accidentally fell into the harbour from the *Praya* at West Point on Friday night last, and was drowned. The body was recovered on Sunday morning.

There is a tame chimpanzee on board the *s.s. Pleiades*. This causes the *Shanghai Times* to say things like this (in headlines):—Pleides Peculiar Pet Produced Profanity and Projectile.

Matched construction on the site of the new Law Courts is proceeding rapidly, and the scene is now very different from what it was a fortnight ago. It is to hoped no typhoons will carry away the outward signs of energy.

A large quantity of flowering plants taken by the *Toyoi Kisen Kaisha* steamer *Hongkong Maru* from Shanghai and Hongkong on her last voyage to the United States are said to have arrived at San Francisco in fine condition. The plants are intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis. These are said to form the first of a large consignment that will be used for decorative purposes in all Chinese exhibits at the Exhibition.

Among the pieces to be produced by the *Pollards' English Farce Comedy Co.*, who open in the Theatre Royal on Monday next, are the well-known successes *My Friend from India*, *My Soldier Boy*, *What Happened to Jones*, *To, Dick and Harry*, and *Why Smith left Home*. The box plan will be open at Robinson's to-morrow. As the Pollards bring with them a new and elaborate outfit of scenery and furniture, the mounting of the plays will leave nothing to be desired.

A list was published officially the other day of the Siamese students in Europe, says the *Bangkok Times*. It gives, however, only those who have been sent by or in connection with the Ministry of Public Instruction, and who are under the inspection of Mr. J. Algonson Brown. There are 27 in England, one in France and one in Russia. Those in England are classified as "special" (14), "scholarship" (9), and students in training for teachers (5). About half of them are Mon Chacs. In addition students are also sent to Europe by the Army and the Ministry of Justice.

On Saturday last at Bay View Hotel Mr. W. S. Bailey was entertained to dinner and made the recipient of a gold medal with inscription (subscribed for by a number of sporting friends) on the occasion of his retirement from the ring, in which he has been a well-known figure for many years. Mr. W. Waters presided and made the presentation, which Mr. Bailey suitably acknowledged. Among those present were Messrs. E. O. Murphy, J. Christie, J. D. Logan, A. P. Godwin and Mike Collins. The function was in every way successful. A company of about 30 sat down to dinner, which was served up in Mr. Collins's best style.

There was a newspaper sensation in the Transvaal the other day before the introduction of the amended tariff scheme in the Legislative Council. The customary secrecy was observed by the authorities, but one of the Johannesburg papers contrived to get hold of a copy of the revised tariff list, and published it the day before the Council was to expose and consider the scheme. The result was a desperate rush of the mercantile community to the Custom House to clear the affected goods before the new impost came into operation. Such a clearance was made, in fact, that the revenues suffered a loss of many thousands of pounds that would have been imposed had things taken their natural course.

A very odd point of law has seriously been reserved for consideration by an Australian judge of the Supreme Court—namely, whether New Zealand is legally a British possession. It is possible there may be something in the point. Although Captain Cook repeatedly urged upon the Imperial Government the colonisation of New Zealand, no practical step was taken until very late in the thirteenth, when it looked out that the French were contemplating the annexation of the islands. It was a close race between a British and a French man-of-war, the British ship winning by a few hours. It is conceivable that in the excitement of the moment some formality in the proclamation of British sovereignty over New Zealand may have been overlooked.

Some weeks ago considerable interest was aroused by the suggestion made by a late Superintendent of the Sikkim Government Farm in India that quinine was a cure for rinderpest. The supposed discovery came to light in a rather curious way, says the *Times of India*. Pico packets of quinine are, of course, sold at all post-offices, and some three years ago an ignorant Santal asked one of the rural postmasters whether the "post-office medicine," as the quinine is called, was good for cattle disease. The postmaster replied that he did not know. However the Santal purchased eight packets—forty grains—and departed. This dose cured the bullock and from that time there have, at intervals, been requests for "post-office medicine" in cases of rinderpest, and in the first stage of the disease it appears to have proved effective. It now appears that the uneducated villager accidentally obtained a remedy which has been known for some time, in Ceylon at any rate. The Government Veterinary Surgeon there states that he has been recommending quinine in cases of rinderpest for many years and a prescription he issued in 1897 consisted of quinine, arrack, and rice congee. But the Indian dose of forty grains he considers absurd, for the dose recommended in Ceylon is 120 grains. He adds that quinine in a bad case of rinderpest is useful, but is by no means a specific.

According to a statement made last month by one of the rare persons permitted to approach her, Queen Nathalie, wife of the late Milan and mother of the late Alexander of Serbia, will not make any claim to the property left by her son, the late King Alexander. She has renounced all connection with Serbia, and will henceforth consecrate her life to works of charity exclusively.

Mr. George Lynch, who has just returned home from the Far East, travelling from Peking to Paris by rail, has written a book describing his journey. It will probably be entitled *The Path of Empire*, the author's view being that modern invasions are accomplished by means of railways, as in the case of Manchuria and of Corea. The book will be illustrated with about 200 photographs taken by the author.

Among the conflicting reports as to the Canadian Government's intention in the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific Line, the most probable is said to be that the Government will build the railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,500 miles, leaving it to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, with running powers over the other railways. It is also probable that the Government will guarantee the bonds of the Grand Trunk Line from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains to the extent of \$13,000 per mile, and from the Rocky Mountains to the coast to the extent of \$40,000 per mile, and will take first mortgage on the whole line.

Recently the U. S. army transport *Logan* arrived at Nagasaki, the vessel having left Manila on the 15th July. When it became sufficiently noised about Nagasaki, says the *Shanghai Times*, that the United States transport had made its appearance in the harbour, there was a general scurrying around in the ranks of the "double-cross sports" and "sneaking men" who have lately been infesting that port in goodly number, and there was a wild endeavour to find seclusion. It was understood that the *Logan's* officers had orders to convey all undesirable characters now living at the Japanese city to distant fields, and thereby assist in clearing the moral atmosphere to some extent.

A return has been presented to the Commonwealth Parliament showing the results of the legislative efforts of that body to keep coloured and otherwise objectionable people out of Australia during the past twelve months. Altogether 653 persons were excluded, the greater number—459—being Chinese. Japan, the Power that is most vocal and indignant against this legislation, had the Commonwealth doors shut in the faces of seventeen of its citizens, and the same fate befell twenty-nine South Africans, a geographical phrase that covers many varieties of the human family, from millionaires up or down to Zulus. Eleven Hindoos, six Italians, four Germans, three Arabs, two Algerians, and one Frenchman were rejected as undesirable, and three Britons and two "white Americans" were also kept out.

There is a refreshing vigour about the language of some American bishops. The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, a crank of ultra-Kensit views, who it is surprising to find still allowed to be Vicar of Hoxton, Herts, took upon himself while on a visit to the United States to protest against the "idolatrous practices" in the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, New York. Bishop Potter, in answer to the protest, severely criticises the English vicar's attitude, and says Mr. Fillingham must be a lunatic, as only a lunatic could suppose the Church in New York was governed by the laws of the Church of England. Bishop Potter informs Mr. Fillingham that he has advised the Rector of S. Mary's, in case Mr. Fillingham or his followers makes any attempt to interrupt the services, to call the police and have the offenders thrown into the street.

The turbine, which is now established on the Channel and is shortly to be fitted on an Atlantic liner, bears the same relation to the ordinary reciprocating engine as the wheel does to the human lower limbs, says a home paper. In walking one is for ever reversing the action, throwing a leg back, stopping it and then bringing it forward. Unfortunately the erect attitude is incompatible with the power to swing the leg backwards, bring it up from behind over the shoulder and then put it down in front. This is what the spoked or legs of a wheel do. Similarly the turbine goes on interruptedly, whereas the ordinary engine goes so far, then stops and comes back. The difficulty about the turbine at present is that the fittings are curved for forward progression and are inevitably unsuitable for going backwards. When it is possible to reverse a turbine engine, so that it will go as rapidly in both directions, the thing will be perfect.

The *Times* New York correspondent, writing in June, says that among the names of those mentioned as Democrats for the U. S. Presidency is that of Mr. Cleveland's. There has been what the politicians call a "boom" for Mr. Cleveland during the last two or three months, beginning with, or dating from, his speech on the negro question. It is, no doubt, possible that Mr. Cleveland may be nominated a fourth time and elected a third time. He may even have the support of Tammany, in return for the Fourth of July letters he addresses yearly to that remarkable body. But Mr. Cleveland must be considered, if at all, by himself. For the moment, it is enough to say of him what Mr. Coe-ma said of him some years ago, that he has a great popularity among men who will never give him a vote if he is nominated. No good judge of political conditions cares as yet to hazard a prediction in respect to the nomination by the Democrats. All that can be done now is to collect material for an opinion by and by, when the political atmosphere shall have become less dense.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

COTTON TAXATION.

LONDON, 1st August.

Mr. Chamberlain denies that he ever proposed to tax foreign raw cotton while exempting that grown in the empire.

THE NEW POPE.

LONDON, 1st August.

A series of imposing ceremonies have marked the inauguration of the Conclave, beginning with the solemn entry and oath-taking of the Cardinals and Conclavist functionaries, and ending in a minute inspection of the precincts, with the object of excluding strangers, and formal locking of doors. The Cardinals afterwards proceeding to their apartments in the Vatican.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake presided at the distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Italian Convent. An interesting programme was gone through, details of which will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Following is the prize list:—Standard VII:—Julia Burrows, geography, elementary sciences, and mapping; Joaquina 24, writing, and order, composition, grammar, arithmetic and mapping; Angelina Leo Lun, elementary sciences, geography, writing and mapping; Maggie Browster, history, geography, composition, arithmetic, and mapping; Clara Burke, arithmetic, composition, history, grammar, geography, elementary sciences and mapping.

Standard VI:—Teresa Barretto, composition, grammar, reading, history, geography and arithmetic; Angelina Gardner, geography, arithmetic, grammar, history, reading and composition; Kate Enanson, history, composition, arithmetic, grammar, geography and reading; Ernestina Marques, grammar, history, composition, geography and reading; Maria Emilia Britto, composition, reading, geography, history, arithmetic and grammar.

Standard V:—Encarnacion Querubin, composition, grammar, geography, and arithmetic; Emily Walling, composition, arithmetic, grammar and geography; Cecilia Lueban, grammar, geography, composition and arithmetic.

Standard IV:—Pepita Munoz, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, geography and reading; Mafalda Barradas, geography, arithmetic and grammar; Elisa Camara, grammar, arithmetic, dictation and reading; Maria Nelasco Silva, geography, arithmetic, dictation and reading; Gracinda Yeana, dictation and reading; Nomi Marques, grammar, reading, geography and arithmetic; Mary Santos, reading, dictation, geography, grammar and arithmetic.

Standard III:—Felisa Munoz, arithmetic, writing, order, geography, reading, grammar and dictation; Maria Romero, arithmetic, grammar, dictation and geography; Angelina Barradas, grammar, geography, arithmetic, reading and writing; Januaria Sison, arithmetic, grammar, dictation and reading; Maria Gomes Silva, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography and reading; Carmen Munoz, geography, writing, arithmetic and regular attendance; Colina Rozario, dictation, geography and reading; Hortensia Baptista, arithmetic, dictation and grammar.

Standard II:—Louisa Hicks, reading, geography, arithmetic and dictation; Isabel Hicks, dictation, arithmetic and geography; Joao Gomes Silva, arithmetic and reading; Victoria Munoz, reading and geography; Alice Brandt, reading, dictation, arithmetic and geography; Jessie Pestonjee, geography, dictation and order.

Standard I:—Pilar Bos, dictation and arithmetic; Estelina Remedios, reading; Carolina Moreno, reading, dictation and arithmetic; Emilia Munoz, arithmetic, reading and dictation; Aurora Ozorio, dictation, arithmetic and reading; Francisca Santos, reading, dictation and arithmetic; Celeste Remedios, reading, dictation and arithmetic; Angelina Carvalho, reading and regular attendance.

PORTUGUESE SCHOLARS.

Standard I:—Ricarda Xavier, reading; Maria Rodriguez, arithmetic; Louisa Torres, dictation, reading and regular attendance; Joao Xavier, reading and dictation.

Standard II:—Iria Portaria, writing and dictation; Maria Soares, dictation and writing; Standard III:—Katie Brookett, dictation, arithmetic and writing; Gionaniva Remedios, geography, dictation and arithmetic; Isabel Botelho, daily lessons, reading and good order.

Standard IV:—Sora Luz, reading and arithmetic; Maria Emilia Gutierrez, reading and arithmetic; Judith Botelho, reading and arithmetic.

Standard V:—Garmelina Noronha, arithmetic, application and good order.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

The barometer has fallen much at Vladivostok, risen on the China coast, particularly in the North.

The typhoon is crossing N. Corea, moving NNE. Pressure remains high to the E. of Japan, but has given way slightly over the Philippines. Moderate S. and SW. winds in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate SW. winds; thunder-showers.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL BLOCK.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G. formally handed back to the Sanitary Board the block of tenement houses in Second and Third Streets which he had taken over with a view to the carrying out of experimental measures for the prevention of plague as well as new methods of cleansing. The block in question consisted of 253 houses, with 614 floors and a population of 7,701 people. To begin with, the south side of Second Street and the north side of Third Street, between Eastern Street and Western Street, were taken over at the end of April. The first thing set about was the erection of hot-water tanks of over 300 gallons capacity each, in Wei On Lane, Tak Sing Lane, and Sheung Fung Lane. These tanks were used by the inhabitants of the district for dipping their bed-boards and such other furniture as would be likely to harbour vermin. Attached to the same furnaces which heated the tanks were bath-houses, two for men and two for women. A systematic cleansing-out of each house was then undertaken by the people themselves, under the supervision of Police Inspector J. H. Gidley. From nine to twelve floors were washed out each day. About the middle of May both sides of Second and Third Streets between Eastern and Western Streets, and all the lanes and cross-streets within that boundary, were taken in hand and treated in the same way. Latterly an empty house in the district was engaged and fitted up as a temporary hospital, and in the event of infectious disease occurring the patient was removed there and the people living in the same house, after washing it out and disinfecting their clothing, etc., were allowed to remain in it. For the purpose of carrying out the scheme, a *Kaifong* was elected by the community of that district, and they lent valuable assistance to the authorities in the work.

The ceremony of handing back the block to the Sanitary Board took place at noon in Second Street, at the point where it is crossed by Centre Street. H.E. the Governor was accompanied by Lady Blake and Sir John Keane, A.D.C.; and there were also present Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.C., President of the Sanitary Board; H. W. Chatham, D.P.W., Vice-President; Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Ho Kum Tong, Inspector Gidley, and the members of the *Kaifong*. Before the proceedings began a photograph of the group was taken.

HIS EXCELLENCY said—Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Chatham, and Mr. Fung Wa Chun.—I am about to hand back to you this block of buildings that over three months ago you handed to me, to see whether I could get the Chinese people to help themselves and assist in sanitary measures. When I came down here three months ago I was by no means certain that the experiment upon which I had determined to enter would be a success. I asked the people, the leading men of the two streets, to form a *Kaifong*, and seventeen of them came forward for that purpose. I now take this opportunity of thanking these seventeen respectable men who have assisted me during these three months. Among these men I would especially mention the names of Chan Ki, Chak Cheung, Wong Wai, and Fui Wi, whom I always found foremost in the good work of teaching the people how best to help themselves in fighting this terrible epidemic of plague. When I came here I promised the people that if they would clean their houses and if they would give notice of cases of disease, those who were affected by plague should be treated in their own houses, and I promised also that they should have tanks in which to dip their bed-boards and furniture, and bath-houses in which to wash themselves and enable them to keep themselves clean. Before we could get the bath-houses put up or these tanks erected, I came down, and within three days I found the whole of the furniture of this street put on the street, and the people themselves had already begun to help to wash their houses as well as they could. I have not a full account of all the people who used the baths during these three months, but 27,255 people have been noted as, using these baths. The district that the *Kaifong* have been looking after consists of 253 houses, with 614 floors, and with a population of 7,701 people. I am told by Inspector Gidley, who deserves the thanks of the public for the way in which he has worked for the last three months, that he and the *Kaifong* had no difficulty in getting the people to turn out their houses, and to do what ever they were recommended by him to do in the way of disinfection and cleanliness. To Mr. Fung Wa Chun my thanks are also due for the constant care that he has exercised in the supervision of the block; and to show the spirit in which this experiment was taken up by various people, I may say that within a week of taking over the block Mr. Ho Kum Tong handed to Inspector Gidley \$200 to be distributed among the destitute people who might be taken away by the plague. The landlords of the houses required for the but not alone had the houses at once evacuated and handed over to me, but they one and all refused to take any rent for the houses for the two months, and two landlords, Yn Shan Tin and Wong Chun Chun, have refused to take any rent at all for their houses up to the present. No country could show a greater public spirit than this, for for it must be remembered that these landlords are not rich men owning large properties, but are the landlords that live among you and own these small tenements in the district. I thank them most heartily for the public spirit which they have shown. Now, coming to the incidence of plague during the last three months, one of the principal duties

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 18th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 28th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 28th August
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September

HOMEWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 28th August
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
The s.s. "AJAX" left Victoria (B.C.) on the 16th inst. for Japan and Hongkong.
For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, and other ports.
STEAMERS TO SAIL:
"HUNAN" On 5th August
"TSINAN" On 10th August
"SUNGKIANG" On 19th August
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [11]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
STEAMERS SAILING DATES
PRINZ HEINRICH ... THURSDAY ... 6th August
SACHSEN ... THURSDAY ... 20th August
KIAUTSCHOU ... THURSDAY ... 3rd September
BAYERN ... THURSDAY ... 17th September
ZIEGEN ... THURSDAY ... 30th September
SEIDLITZ ... WEDNESDAY ... 14th October
ROON ... WEDNESDAY ... 28th October
PREUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 11th November
HAMBURG ... WEDNESDAY ... 25th November
PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 9th December
KONIG ALBERT ... WEDNESDAY ... 23rd December
1904
KIAUTSCHOU ... WEDNESDAY ... 6th January
SACHSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 20th January
BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 3rd February
SEIDLITZ ... WEDNESDAY ... 17th February
ROON ... WEDNESDAY ... 2nd March
* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1903, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain B. Heintze, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on TUESDAY, the 4th August, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [5]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.
Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.
Steamship Captain Tons Sailing Date
"ROSETTA MARU" ... H. S. Smith ... 3876 ... Thursday, 6th August, at 11 A.M.
"ROHILLA MARU" ... E. P. Bishop ... 3869 ... Tuesday, 11th August, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. [478]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

FOR ODESSA.
THE Russian Steamer
"EDUARD BARY"
Captain Lavovsk, will be despatched on or about SATURDAY, the 15th August.
For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2163]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, to WEST, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
The Company's Steamship
"MARQUIS RACQUEHEM"
Captain R. V. V. will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th August, P.M.
For information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDELL WIELER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [3]

SHIRAZ LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE"
Captain G. C. Candy, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 24th August.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2168]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO JAPAN AND BACK.
THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are prepared during the months of July and August to issue FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS from HONGKONG to YOKOYAMA AND BACK for the round fare of Yen 98 payable in local currency. Return Tickets are available for return up to the 31st October, 1903.
Stop-over privileges allowed at any way port, and between Moji and Kobe passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.
For information as to Sailings, Steamers, &c., apply at the Company's Local Offices in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, CHATER ROAD.
T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2137]

FOR CANTON.
THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.
First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$ each.
Cargo Freight very moderate.
J. TREVOUX & CO.,
No. 128, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [175]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "WING CHAI"
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.
DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7:30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8:30 A.M.; from Macao (week days) at about 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 P.M. Fare—week days 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.
On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5.
Wharf—Opposite Central Market.
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday in Summer.
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [211]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERIT and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 ELEY and NEWCASTLE CALLED SHOT 1 all Sizes, Nos 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
HONGKONG, 28th November, 1902. [2]

KENNEDY'S HONGKONG DAIRY.
HAS this day REMOVED their TOWN OFFICE to No. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
G. W. GEGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [274]

FOR SALE.
A DISCARDED STEEL WIRE CABLE
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. H. CHAUN, 27, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.
DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER REPAIRING CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "PLEIADES"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Large impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"VALETTA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This Vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. Victoria.
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. on the 31st inst.
4 P.M. will be held by the 6th August, at which date they cannot be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [1]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"NESTOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 30th instant.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 1 P.M. on the 31st prox.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamers Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th prox., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [10-12]

STEAMSHIP "TONKIN."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Dordogne, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. President Leroy Ladrier, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, To-day, the 29th inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 4th August, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th August, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 4th August, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [12]

PURE FRESH WATER.
THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW, Manager.
1st Floor, 37, Cross Street, Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1703]

CHEONG SHING, GENERAL EXPORTERS.
DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY, WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND CHINESE CURIOS.
Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & Co.).
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.
VIEWS OF HONGKONG ON ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS
Coloured, Write-Away Cards, &c., For Sale at GRACA & CO.'S Stall at HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.
Also Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII. Albums, Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c., &c. Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [2011]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.
SEPARATE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the JOINT SERVICE of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st AUGUST, from which date each Company will have its own separate Counter where Telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's Lines.
For THE GREAT NORTHERN TEL. CO. O. NIELSEN, Superintendent.
For THE EASTERN EXTENSION TEL. CO. J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1903. [2149]

RUINART PELLE & FILLS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Shin only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAITS, WEIGNER & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [105]

M. CHATWICK REW DENTAL SURGEON.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1721]

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists. Inset on Savarasse's.
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubes, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY.
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
APOLLINE
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.
132-2

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.
A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of letters from all parts of the world, testify to its efficacy. It is a tiny drug, and its action is rapid. It is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place, and it is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place, and it is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place.
MARTIN, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

After a Call
—when a woman has gone through an afternoon of them—one is pretty well worn out. Then's the time a woman will enjoy a cool glass of
Rainier Beer
Every home should have a supply on hand—always. Each member of the family will attend to the disposing of it with considerable pleasure.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., HONGKONG, AGENTS.
[1982-3]

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Sole Agents:
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW & TSINGTAU.
1621

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.
SEPARATE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the JOINT SERVICE of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st AUGUST, from which date each Company will have its own separate Counter where Telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's Lines.
For THE GREAT NORTHERN TEL. CO. O. NIELSEN, Superintendent.
For THE EASTERN EXTENSION TEL. CO. J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1903. [2149]

RUINART PELLE & FILLS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Shin only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAITS, WEIGNER & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [105]

M. CHATWICK REW DENTAL SURGEON.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1721]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.
SEPARATE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the JOINT SERVICE of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st AUGUST, from which date each Company will have its own separate Counter where Telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's Lines.
For THE GREAT NORTHERN TEL. CO. O. NIELSEN, Superintendent.
For THE EASTERN EXTENSION TEL. CO. J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1903. [2149]

RUINART PELLE & FILLS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Shin only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAITS, WEIGNER & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [105]

M. CHATWICK REW DENTAL SURGEON.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1721]

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists. Inset on Savarasse's.
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubes, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY.
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
APOLLINE
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.
132-2

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.
A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of letters from all parts of the world, testify to its efficacy. It is a tiny drug, and its action is rapid. It is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place, and it is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place, and it is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place.
MARTIN, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

After a Call
—when a woman has gone through an afternoon of them—one is pretty well worn out. Then's the time a woman will enjoy a cool glass of
Rainier Beer
Every home should have a supply on hand—always. Each member of the family will attend to the disposing of it with considerable pleasure.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., HONGKONG, AGENTS.
[1982-3]

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Sole Agents:
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW & TSINGTAU.
1621

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.
SEPARATE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the JOINT SERVICE of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st AUGUST, from which date each Company will have its own separate Counter where Telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's Lines.
For THE GREAT NORTHERN TEL. CO. O. NIELSEN, Superintendent.
For THE EASTERN EXTENSION TEL. CO. J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1903. [2149]

RUINART PELLE & FILLS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Shin only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAITS, WEIGNER & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [105]

M. CHATWICK REW DENTAL SURGEON.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1721]

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists. Inset on Savarasse's.
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubes, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY.
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
APOLLINE
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.
132-2

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.
A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of letters from all parts of the world, testify to its efficacy. It is a tiny drug, and its action is rapid. It is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place, and it is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place, and it is the only remedy that can be taken at any time, and in any place.
MARTIN, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

After a Call
—when a woman has gone through an afternoon of them—one is pretty well worn out. Then's the time a woman will enjoy a cool glass of
Rainier Beer
Every home should have a supply on hand—always. Each member of the family will attend to the disposing of it with considerable pleasure.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., HONGKONG, AGENTS.
[1982-3]

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Sole Agents:
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW & TSINGTAU.
1621

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.
SEPARATE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the JOINT SERVICE of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st AUGUST, from which date each Company will have its own separate Counter where Telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's Lines.
For THE GREAT NORTHERN TEL. CO. O. NIELSEN, Superintendent.
For THE EASTERN EXTENSION TEL. CO. J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1903. [2149]

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.
Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. O. De Brock, at Weihaiwei.
Albion, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, Capt. Thomas H. M. Jervis, en route Hongkong.
Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. Rowland Nugent, Japan.
Amphitrite, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 18,000 h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O., Weihaiwei.
Argonaut, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, Capt. G. H. Clerry, R.N., Weihaiwei.
Blenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 12 guns, 21,411 h.p., Capt. F. G. Stopford, at Weihaiwei.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Leake, en route Hongkong.
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. D. Pratt, en route Hongkong.
Cressy, cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000 h.p., Capt. Henry M. T. Tabor, Weihaiwei.
Edipus, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 11 guns, Captain Stokes, Weihaiwei.
Espiegle, gunboat, 1,070 tons,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 Aug. 2. **ARIAKE MARU**, Japanese str., 2183, Y. Hori, 27th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 Aug. 2. **HONGKONG**, British str., 2517, Parkinson, San Francisco str. Japan 3rd July, General.—China Commercial S.S. Co.
 Aug. 3. **CARPI**, Italian str., 2700, G. Bolito, Bombay 17th July and Singapore 28th, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
 Aug. 3. **ELSE**, German str., from Canton.
 Aug. 3. **GERMOY**, British str., 2240, J. G. Offert, Calcutta 15th July, General.—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
 Aug. 3. **HALIAN**, French str., 377, Anderson, Pakhoi and Hoihow 2nd Aug., General.—A. R. Martz.
 Aug. 3. **Hu**, French str., 703, G. Godian, Haiphong 30th July and Kwangchow 2nd Aug., General.—A. R. Martz.
 Aug. 3. **KINGSDOM**, British str., 1947, Parkis, Saigon 31st July, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 3. **KAWASAKI**, Chinese steamer, 1468, Lishon, Oporto 28th July, General.—Chimwe.
 Aug. 3. **MARLBOROUGH**, British str., 1020, J. Sander, Bangkok and Swatow 2nd Aug., General.—A. R. Martz.
 Aug. 3. **STENTOR**, British str., 4308, Charles Jackson, Shanghai 30th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.
 3rd August.
 FRIEDHOF, British str., for Port Arthur.
 GLENFALGHO, British str., for Amoy.
 HURON, British str., for Moji.
 TIENSTIN, British str., for Kobe.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
 2nd August.
ALFRED, U.S.A.T. *Loggia*, Popen, Shanghai, Kwang Hui, Minor, H.M.S. Whiting, Commodore's Dock.—U.S.A.T. Summer.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Chimwe*, from San Francisco via Japan 3rd July, had strong N.E. and N.W. winds in north of Formosa Channel. The Chinese steamer *Kwangwei*, from Shanghai 28th July, had strong N.E. wind in north of White Dogs and strong W.S.W. wind south of White Dogs.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "HAILONG,"
 Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 4th inst., at 10 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2183]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "NANSANG,"
 Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 4th August, at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [2147]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
 FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO, AND YOKOHAMA.
 THE Imperial German Mail Steamship
 "KIAUSCHOU,"
 Captain Behrens, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, p.m., will leave for the above places about 12.24 hours after arrival.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
 For further Particulars, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [5]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
NOTICE.
 STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
 Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAU, LABAD DATU AND LABUAN.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "BORNEO,"
 Captain Muhle, will be ready to load for the above ports on the 1st August.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2162]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 THE Steamship
 "BENLEDI,"
 Captain D. Clark, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [1986]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)
 STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, IONIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAHRAIN, also BACALONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)
 THE Steamship
 "CAPELL,"
 Captain Helato, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 12 o'clock.
 At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
 CARLOWITZ & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [4]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	BENLEDI	Brit.str.	D. Clark	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	Quick despatch.
LONDON & ANTWERP. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAPAN	Brit. str.	E. P. Martin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	MONTKESHIRE	Brit. str.	G. C. Cuny	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 24th inst.
LIVERPOOL.	DIOMED	Brit. str.	Thompson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th inst.
LIVERPOOL.	PINGSUR	Brit. str.	W. Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	STENTOR	Brit. str.	C. Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., v. STORE, &c.	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	W. Townsend	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	8th inst., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	YARRA	Frenc. str.	Sellar	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	11th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	M. F. Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., v. STORE, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	F. L. Sumner	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd inst., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	NESTOR	Brit. str.	A. D. Bager	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	GLADIOUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	P. HELMICH	Ger. str.	R. Heins	MELCHERS & CO.	6th inst., at Noon.
HEMEN, via PORTS OF CALL	BADENIA	Ger. str.	Rorren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	19th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	STHONIA	Ger. str.	W. Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	12th September.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	KONIGSBERG	Ger. str.	Mayor	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	12th September.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	von Dolben	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	23rd September.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Ger. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	7th October.
OFSSA	EDUARD PARY	Rus. str.	Levontin	BRADLEY & CO.	About 15th inst.
MARSHIE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	M. BACQUEHEM	Aus. str.	Russowich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	24th inst., p.m.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SANT BEE	Brit. str.		DOWDELL & CO., LD.	About 8th inst.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	BABON DRESEN	Am. str.	Laurent	SHAW, WATSON & CO.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	ABABIA	Brit. str.	Bable	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF CHINA	Brit. str.	H. Arnold	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	2nd inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	H. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	12th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via N. PAC. &c.	NINGCHOW	B. it. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via SHAI, &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & Tacoma via JAPAN.	PIRIAEUS	Brit. str.	Purinton	DOWDELL & CO., LIMITED	16th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDRA-PA	Brit. str.	Hollingsworth	PORTLAND & ASTORIA CO.	11th inst.
AUSTRIAN PORTS	KARAGA MARU	Brit. str.	Lindhorch	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	SUMATRA	Jap. str.	W. S. Hunter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	15th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, SOEI & KOBE	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	W. Howard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	T. Muray	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	7th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IDZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	18th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	R. B. C. Roberts	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	W. Bulbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th inst., D. Light.
KAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ICOMANO MARU	Jap. str.	E. W. Haswell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	12th inst., at Noon
KAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAISER	Ger. str.	Grandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	9th inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, PENANG, HONGKONG & YOKOHAMA	KAISER	Ger. str.	Behrens	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
TAMSU, via SWATOW & AMOY.	DAIWIN MARU	Jap. str.	W. Hata	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	6th inst.
ANPING, via SWATOW & AMOY.	MAIYUKU MARU	Jap. str.	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	10th inst.
SWATOW	HAUOOSU	Brit. str.	Erans	DOUGLAS LAURIE & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW	HAUOONG	Brit. str.	Pasmoro	DOUGLAS LAURIE & CO.	6th inst., 10 A.M.
MANILA	HUSAN	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-mo-row.
MANILA	ROSSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	H. S. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	6th inst., 11 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	8th Aug., 10 A.M.
MANILA	TSUYAN	Brit. str.	Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th inst.
MANILA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th inst.
MANILA DIRECT	RUBI	Brit. str.	W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	15th inst., 10 A.M.
KUBAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	Muhlo	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	10th inst.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & PENANG	CAPRI	Ital. str.	Belsito	CARLOWITZ & CO.	12th inst., 12 o'clock.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	Geo. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.

of the Kaifong was to see that cases of illness were reported as soon as possible. I know that when one feels a little sick one very often says nothing about it, and that is not confined to the Chinese people; but I have taken a note of 24 cases reported by the Kaifong, and I find that of those cases eight were reported at once, seven were reported after two days' illness, one after three days, two after five, three after six, and one after seven. Now, in these cases where the longer time elapsed it was found on enquiry that the person was first infected by plague, and in many of these cases I think that the people themselves did not know or did not realise that they were ill until the time came, but as soon as they did realise that they were ill they reported to the Kaifong. I may say that in this district no body was dumped during that time, with one exception—and I believe the Kaifong could tell me something about that if they liked, for it was not from this district. Now, all this shows to me that the Chinese people of Hongkong are prepared to help themselves and to help the authorities if they are called upon to do so. The Kaifong and the people of the district know with what kindness and care Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Pearce looked after those people who were ill, and they have learned to know and to realise that both these gentlemen, who are charged with looking after the public health of the Colony, are their friends, and their best friends. I am now handing back this district in which we have worked together for over three months, and I ask the Kaifong, who have worked so well with me, to continue to give their assistance to the officers of the Sanitary Board who will now be looking after the health of the district. Now, I will add only one or two words of advice to my friends around me. We know that when Sheng Fang Lane was empty in consequence of the number of cases of plague there, we collected a number of bugs and spiders and sent them to be examined. Eight people from that lane had died, and the question was—How did they get the plague? We found, when these bugs were examined by Dr. Hunter, that they were full of plague. When these two poor little boys died at No. 109 in this street, we found in that house some bugs, and sent them for examination, and those bugs were found to be infected with plague. Now you will understand the reason why it is necessary to keep your houses clean and to kill vermin, because the bite of these vermin may mean the death of a man; and you all know that since you began to dip your bed-boards in these tanks of boiling water, you have had a great deal more comfort than you had before. I want you to continue to keep your houses clean as they are now. The plague is over for this year, but the plague is not dead. Next February the plague will begin again, and if the plague finds bugs and insects in the houses with plague in them, then men will die as they died before. You have got your houses clean now, because the whole of them have been thoroughly washed, and the furniture in them dipped in boiling water twice over. I will ask the President and the Vice-President of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Chatham, to leave those tanks, so that you will have an opportunity of keeping yourselves and your houses clean. I hope you will continue to use them and to impress upon your neighbours the necessity of cleanliness. I find there are on an average 12 people living on every floor in the houses in the whole of this district, and under the new law there is no room on each floor for more than six people. This overcrowding may not matter during the summer months, when so many sleep in the streets, but when November comes and people sleep together in the houses, then they breed bad air, and they are unhealthy, and when the plague strikes them in February or March, they have no strength to fight against it. I want you to think over my words. They are spoken for your benefit. And now, having said so, I hand back this district to the sanitary authorities, and once more I ask you who have been working so well with me to continue to give your assistance to the authorities in the future. I thank you most heartily for the loyal and splendid way in which you have worked for me, and I hope that the lesson that has been learned from the experiment in this district may prove of immense benefit to the whole colony of Hongkong in the future, because it has shown that the Chinese people are not apathetic, and that they are ready to help when it is explained to them that their help is necessary in carrying out the ordinary work of sanitation for the people. For myself, I shall always look back upon the time spent with great satisfaction, because it has brought me into contact with you working men of the Kaifong, and shows me how much good stuff there is among the Chinese population if we only look for it. To Mr. Liu Yi I now present a letter of thanks for the good work done by the Kaifong and I shall also present a copy, signed, to each member of the Kaifong. And now I wish you good-bye, and I most heartily wish you prosperity and safety and health in the future. (Applause.)

As His Excellency delivered his speech it was interpreted by Mr. Fung Wa Chun for the benefit of the surrounding Chinese.

Mr. Ho Kim Tong, addressing His Excellency, thanked him for his presence there that day and for the very great interest he had always taken in the work of stamping out plague in this Colony. His Excellency had shown his sympathy with every class of the community, rich and poor alike. Another year of plague was drawing to a close, and for the present the work in connection with the Kaifong in Second and Third Streets had terminated. The thanks of Chinese and European alike should be accorded to him for the untiring energy which had marked His Excellency's term of office in Hongkong in

fighting the dreadful disease, and encouraging others to help forward the work. His Excellency had referred to the small gift which he (Mr. Ho Kim Tong) had presented; he considered it his duty to set as he had done, and in future he would be very pleased to do any such slight service in rendering the work more effective. If he might be allowed, he would like to mention the name of Inspector Gidley, who had done a great deal in carrying out the work. On behalf of the Kaifong and of the community he thanked His Excellency very much for his kindness and the genuine interest he had taken in them. (Applause.)

Mr. Liu Yi also spoke. He thanked His Excellency for the marvellous kindness displayed by him in undertaking to look after those two blocks of buildings of the lower class people. His Excellency had undertaken the work out of pure goodness of heart. If the plague came next year the Kaifong would assist the Sanitary Board to carry out their work if it was done in the same way as was adopted by His Excellency. They had to thank Mr. Fung Wa Chun, who had come down there very often, and Dr. Atkinson for the kind way in which he had looked after patients, also Dr. Pearce and Dr. Leong, the Chinese doctor. Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Pearce had treated the Chinese with great kindness; indeed, he thought they showed more consideration for the Chinese than for the European patients. They would come and sit on the bed and turn the patient up, and many doctors would not do that. His Excellency, too, when he had cases reported to him, came down to see them, and the members of the Kaifong and the inhabitants would remember his kindness as long as they lived. (Applause.)

On the call of Mr. Fung Wa Chun, three cheers were given for His Excellency, and the company afterwards dispersed.

The following is the letter of thanks which His Excellency is presenting to each member of the Kaifong:—

Government House,
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903.

The Governor desires to thank the following members of the Kaifong who volunteered their services during the epidemic of plague in Hongkong in 1903. The Governor highly appreciates the good work they have done by inducing their neighbours to take precautions against the spread of the plague—precautions that he hopes may have been the means of saving the lives of some among them:—

Chan Ki.	Cheng Tai.
Chak Cheung.	Kwok Nam.
Mak Sai.	Fung Kan.
Mak Hi.	Un Shai Ki.
Mak Chak.	Tan Sang.
Lau Chiu.	Cheng Chi.
Liu Li.	Wong Yui.
Wong Wai.	Mang Yat.
Yim Chan.	Chan Chun.
Man Ling.	

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 3rd August.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.

Sent in company with others on Saturday to get some money changed, a soldier in the 14th Bombay Infantry, according to the story he related to the police and subsequently to the magistrate, left \$30 in notes—one \$50-bill and four \$10-bills—on the counter of the money-changer's shop at which he applied. He discovered the loss later on in another money-changing establishment at which he was negotiating for silver currency, and immediately hastened to the first place. There he asked for the return of the missing sum, but it was not forthcoming and the disappointed Indian reported the matter at the Central Police Station. He gave the number of some of the notes, but after the money-changer's place had been searched he was able to give the number of one of the \$50 bank-notes found there. The money-changer was arrested on a charge of stealing the five notes—a charge that he denied.

The evidence of the complainant and other witnesses was taken, after which his Worship adjourned the hearing until to-day at noon in order that enquiries might be made at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank as to whether the numbers of all \$50 notes issued are noted by the officials.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

On the 28th ult. the Norwegian steamer *Tyr* left the harbour for Canton with a cargo of coal, to unload which at its destination 100 coolies were engaged. The trip to Canton was beguiled with *fortuna*, but unfortunately a dispute arose and a free fight resulted. In the course of this one coolie, so it is said, was pushed overboard by another and drowned. The row was stopped by the ship's officers, and the accused Chinaman made a prisoner. The *Tyr* returned from Canton on Saturday morning, and information of the affair was lodged with the police, who took the prisoner into custody.

The body of the drowned man had not been recovered up till yesterday, and is believed to have been carried out to sea. The defendant, who is charged with manslaughter, was remanded.

NEEDLESSOME COOLIES.

On Sunday morning four coolies employed in the Sanitary Department were wheeling a cart along Des Voeux Road West, when one of them threw a stone at a Chinese girl who was passing in a ricksha. The girl was cut on the forehead, and her cries attracted the attention of an Indian constable, who arrested the assailant. Thereupon the other coolies, it was alleged, set upon the Indian with intent to rescue his prisoner, but the constable was able to fend them off until the arrival of a constable, when the whole lot were marched to the station and charged according to their separate offences.

The Chinaman who threw the stone was fined \$10 and \$5 compensation, two were discharged, and the fourth, for obstructing the constable in the performance of his duty, was fined \$25.

SIR ERNEST SATOW IN BOMBAY.

The following is a text of Sir Ernest Satow's speech to the Bombay Millowners' Association last month, as given in the *Times of India's* report:—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—The magnitude of the interests of Indian commerce in China afford a complete justification of the wish you have expressed to acquaint me with your views as to the effect of the new Commercial Treaty on that trade, and of your desire to obtain such information as I may be in a position to communicate. I need hardly say that it gives me a very great pleasure to receive your invitation to meet you here to-day, as it affords me an opportunity of affirming the solidarity of British interests in all parts of the world, and of expressing my belief in the necessity of co-operation between H. M.'s subjects, no matter where their sphere of activity may lie, and servants of the State, no matter under what department they may be serving. With regard to the first question in which you are interested, namely, whether Article VIII. of the new Treaty is likely to come into force on 1st January next, I think I may safely say that such an event is practically impossible. Of the numerous Powers that are entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in China only two besides Great Britain have up to the present commenced negotiations for the revision of their commercial treaties. Those negotiations, after proceeding for more than six months, have, I understand, come to a standstill in consequence of the proposal made by the Chinese Government to remove them from Shanghai to Peking. This proposal as far as is known at present, has not been accepted by the two Powers concerned, and I am unable to say when it is likely that the negotiations will be resumed. Even supposing that they were brought to a conclusion, it is unlikely that the arrangements as to the abolition of *lekin* will contain will be found to be identical with those inserted in the British Treaty. The remaining Powers, I believe, have as yet appointed no negotiators, and judging from our past experience of what happens when a number of Powers having varying interests find themselves face to face with negotiations that cannot have effect until all the separate interests, separately promoted, have been reconciled, I think it is likely to be some time yet before all the Treaty Powers will fall into line with respect to this question of *lekin*. You are aware, gentlemen, that the reform or abolition of the existing system—or want of system—in the levying of the transit dues known as *lekin*, has been urged upon the attention of H. M.'s Government by various bodies interested in the China trade, and especially by mercantile bodies directly connected with China, for many years past. It was impossible, therefore, when an opportunity was given to H. M.'s Government of negotiating a revision of the treaty of 1858, that they should not avail themselves of it, in order, if possible, to give satisfaction to the interests of manufacturers and merchants. And I venture to think that, if we could count upon the good faith of the Chinese Government in carrying out their engagements, such an arrangement as is contained in Art. VIII. of the Treaty so patently and so fully negotiated by the British Commissioner, Sir James Mackay, is the best that could be made in order to obtain the end in view; namely, of freeing commerce from the fetters imposed on it by this system of internal taxation, while at the same time securing to the China Government a revenue sufficient for carrying on the administration of the country, and for meeting their financial obligations to foreign governments and investors in the Chinese foreign debt. But since there are Powers whose interests in the prosperity of the China trade can by no means be compared with those of the British Empire in point of magnitude of those interests, it is not unnatural that they may feel less earnest in this matter than H. M.'s Government have shown themselves. There is one remark I feel it necessary to make in reply to the observation that when China declared herself unable to pay the indemnity imposed upon her to meet the expenses of the expeditions despatched by various Powers to relieve the foreign legations, to protect the foreign residents throughout China, and to put down the Boxer movement, Great Britain came forward and said "increase your import duties to five per cent." Gentlemen, this proposition was not made by Great Britain. It can safely be affirmed that if Great Britain alone had been concerned, she would have displayed the same moderation as she showed in 1858 and in 1861, when she demanded an indemnity far inferior in amount to the expenditure she had incurred, in common with her single ally on those occasions; but there were other Powers that did not feel the same disposition, and the only principle which found favour was that of insisting upon China paying the whole cost of the expedition of 1900. When, under such circumstances, it is indispensable in order to arrive at a settlement that unanimity must be obtained, when there are eleven Powers negotiating for a common purpose, it is necessary for those who find themselves in the minority to give way, and thus H. M.'s Government found themselves unable to manifest that moderation and consideration for China that they would have preferred. It was urged upon them by certain of the Powers with much insistence that the Customs duties should be raised to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. They refused to consent to this proposal, which would have cast the greater portion of the burden upon British commerce, but as a compromise they intimated their willingness to revise the import tariff so that the duties should become what they were intended to be by the treaty of 1858, namely, 5 per cent, and in doing this I think

they must be held to have defended British interests very effectively. You will not, gentlemen, I think, expect me to discuss the whole of Article VIII. in all its details, nor to go into the question of the excise duty, especially as I have not the text before me. At the same time, I would beg to remind you that such safeguards have been provided as in the opinion of H. M.'s Government will sufficiently ensure its fair application, so that the import trade shall not suffer any detriment from the Article being carried into effect after it has been accepted by all the other Powers. With reference to the question of exchange with China, I fully recognise the inconvenience of the fluctuations which must necessarily occur in the exchange between gold and silver countries, and I trust it may not be impossible to find a remedy. I would however not wish it to be supposed that this can be found by retracing the steps that have been taken in the past with regard to the currency of different portions of the British Empire. Year after year more states have adopted the gold standard, and I believe that it is destined to become universal. You are aware that the Governments of the United States, Mexico, and China, being the two principal silver-producing countries, and the chief silver-using country, have taken up this question, and that a Commission charged with its study has been despatched from America with the object of conferring with the Governments that are chiefly interested in Chinese commerce and finance. It is too early yet to make any forecast of what the result of their labours may be, but, speaking for myself, I may perhaps assure you, gentlemen, that the reform of Chinese currency is a matter in which I carry a deep interest, and that I shall gladly carry out any instruction I may receive from H. M.'s Government to assist in urging upon the Chinese Government the adoption of the necessary measures.

In answer to a question by Mr. H. E. R. Procter as to what he meant by the words, "the near future," Sir Ernest Satow said nothing was so dangerous as to prophesy unless one knew. But the Commission arrived in London in the beginning of June. After sitting in London the Commission would go to Berlin, Paris, the Hague, and, he believed, St. Petersburg. He believed that four or five months would be occupied in Russia, as the latter country had big interests at stake and claimed one-third of the total amount of the indemnity. Then, of course, when the Commission was finished, there would come the most difficult part of all—the persuading of the Chinese Government to accept its proposals. They were all aware that the Chinese currency was in a most confused state. Then there were other difficulties. But it was quite evident that unless some reform was effected in the systems of currency and taxation which existed in China she would have the greatest difficulty in extricating herself from her present financial situation. Unless they gave a very liberal meaning to the words "the near future" he did not think the change would come about in the near future, and they should be prepared to labour under the inconveniences which existed at present for at least some time longer.

Mr. C. Armstrong desired to know what was the position of Hongkong in the matter of a gold standard.

Sir Ernest Satow, in reply, said he was not in a position to say what was likely to happen. He, however, knew that the interests of Hongkong were bound up very much with those of the mainland, and by many interested in the trade of Hongkong it was thought that it would be suicidal for them to adopt the gold standard when China did not.

KING EDWARD AND THE KING OF SERBIA.

The following telegrams were interchanged between the King of Serbia and King Edward:—

THE KING OF SERBIA TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

"Belgrade, 25th June, 1903.—Je suis heureux de pouvoir annoncer à votre Majesté que le peuple Serbe, par la voix unanime de ses représentants légaux, n'ayant élu Roi de Serbie, j'ai considéré comme un devoir envers ma patrie de répondre à cet appel. Ayant prêté le serment Constitutionnel devant la Représentation Nationale, j'ai pris aujourd'hui le pouvoir Royal et le titre de Roi de Serbie. Confiant dans l'assistance bienveillante de votre Majesté et dans ses sympathies envers la Serbie, je me plains à espérer qu'elle fera bon accueil à l'annonce de cet événement."

HIS MAJESTY THE KING TO THE KING OF SERBIA.

"Buckingham Palace, 26th June, 1903.—J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la dépêche de votre Majesté par laquelle elle m'informe que le peuple Serbe a élu à l'unanimité Roi de Serbie, et qu'elle a cru devoir répondre à cet appel. J'offre en ces circonstances à votre Majesté l'assurance de ma bienveillance personnelle, et tout en exprimant mon désir sincère que son règne apporte au peuple serbe à ses vœux les bienfaits de la paix, de la justice, et de la prospérité, j'espère que votre Majesté parviendra à rétablir la bonne renommée de sa patrie sur laquelle les événements récents ont laissé une tache si regrettable."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, with mail, &c., left Shanghai for this port on Sunday morning at daylight.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* left Yokohama on the 1st inst. p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S "J" PENS are by special device in manufacture the smoothest and most quill-like pens to be obtained anywhere.

Black J. Gilt J. Big J.

In 6d. and 1s. boxes, at all Stationers.

WAYLESS WORKS, Edinburgh, [2945-4]

PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

[38]

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Peking on June 29:—

It is announced that the ratification of the Mackay Treaty is on its way to Peking, and presumably ratification will be exchanged after its arrival. It is well, however, to remember that China has vouchsafed no reply to the queries of the British Government regarding her intentions as to carrying into effect some of the more loosely-worded clauses of the treaty. Article VIII. or the so-called *lekin* abolition clause, provides that all *lekin* barriers are to be abolished, but that all Native Customs-houses, wherever existing as enumerated in the Government records, are to be retained. Since it is known that the functions of the *lekin* barriers and of the Native Customs are largely interchangeable, it is provided by the treaty that a list of Native Customs-houses, with their location, shall be furnished to the British Government. Such a list has never been furnished; yet it is essential that it should be, because there is an immense divergence of opinion in regard to their number. The treaty commissioners estimated them at between 18 and 25 only; but a list has since been published which was published 50 years ago, and this gave the number then as 300, while Mr. E. H. Little, a British merchant, speaking with an expert knowledge of the inland trade, has publicly stated his belief that the Native Customs stations at the present day number more than 1,000. According to another section of the same article the native opium-offices on the provincial borders are to be retained and a list of them is to be communicated to the British Government. Such a list has never been communicated. Moreover, China ignores the request of the British Government for definite information on various points of the treaty—namely, (1) what methods and procedure China proposes to adopt for levying the consumption tax; (2) the incidence of the Excise on machine-made goods manufactured in China and the conditions of its collection at treaty ports and in the interior; (3) what arrangements China proposes in order to secure efficient supervision over the Native Customs, the consumption tax, &c. That China should be asked to give such explanations at all would seem to indicate an ambiguity of phraseology of which the Chinese, adept in evasion, will take full advantage. If Article VIII. ever becomes operative, in view of the more satisfactory terms of the corresponding article of the American treaty, is very improbable, since we obtain the advantages of the American treaty under the most-favoured-nation clause—all British officials in China will require to redouble their vigilance in order to prevent evasion.

VINDICATION OF THE BELLEVILLE.

A *Daily Chronicle* correspondent writes from Portsmouth:—

When the interim report of the Boiler Committee was published the *Daily Chronicle* was almost the only newspaper that refused to compliment the Committee and abuse the Belleville. It was prophesied then that the Belleville boiler would yet prove its mettle, and the success of the *Spartiate*—in her record voyage home from Hongkong—has proved the correctness of our contention. As yet the extraordinary triumph of the Belleville is not fully known.

The following are the facts of the case. It has generally been stated that the *Spartiate* has been reboiled before starting on her memorable voyage. This is incorrect. Some retubing of condensers was done; her boilers were untouched. In a word, she had old boilers. As everyone now knows, she only burned 2,300 tons of coal going out (3,000, including extras). Coming back, making the voyage under war conditions, terminating with a full-speed rush, she burned only 3,000 tons. The best record for a cylindrical-boilered ship is 4,000 tons. In other words, the *Spartiate*, under unfavourable conditions, burned far less coal than the best rival boilered ship under the best possible conditions.

The run of 1,200 miles old from Gibraltar was done in fifty-nine hours, the mean speed being a trifle over twenty knots. This, it must be remembered, was after a voyage of nearly 30,000 miles. No cylindrical-boilered ship has ever done anything like it, nor for that matter have any ships fitted with the other types that the Boiler Committee endorsed. The lesson is pretty clear. The boiling of the Navy has been left in the hands of a committee of engineers, eminent for everything except knowledge of the special subject at issue. They condemned the Belleville in the teeth of the naval engineers, who have to work the boilers, in the teeth of efficient Admirals, like Sir John Fisher, in the teeth of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; in fine, in the teeth of everybody except popular—and very frequently interested—agitators, who knew nothing of the subject. As a result, the boiler that most of our ships are fitted with is discarded in favour of others that may or may not be equal to the Belleville, but which, whether equal or not, are practically unknown quantities to our engine-room staffs. We shall have some interesting experiments perhaps, but the cost will be the efficiency of the Navy. That is what naval engineers are saying to-day. Fortunately, some common sense is still at the helm. For Admiral Sir Compton Dunsford, the erstwhile head of the Boiler Committee, has recanted in favour of the boilers that he has condemned.

TRADE MARK

TELEPHONE No. 135.

THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKIES

"KING EDWARD VII." EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR, AT \$22.00 PER DOZEN.

"KING EDWARD VII." LIQUEUR, AT \$16.50 PER DOZEN.

"CLUB" OUR STANDARD BLEND, AT \$15.00 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

MADAM FLINT wishes to inform her Lady Patrons and the General Public that she has now REMOVED to the CONNAUGHT HOTEL, FIFTH FLOOR, where she is opening up, on a more extensive scale, DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY PARLOURS, which will be known as MADAM FLINT & CO.

MODE D'ÉPARIS. MADAM FLINT is leaving for Paris on the 11th INSTANT, and will be pleased to receive orders from Ladies desiring any special odds in the way of LINGERIE, DRESSES, and HATS in any particular fashion or design, &c. She will also bring out new goods for the BALL and RACE SEASONS. MADAM FLINT also begs to inform the Hongkong Ladies that, in order to make room for the New Stock, she will hold a CLEARANCE SALE of her new establishment, commencing on the 5th INSTANT, when some very cheap bargains will be offered. (Continued, 3rd August, 1903.)

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE, CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG. A B C Code, 4th Edition. A 1 Code. Lieber's Standard Code. TELEPHONE, 232. Hongkong, 20th June, 1903.

DON'T BE LATE!!!

AMERICAN WATER MELONS are now just in season and boat everything on the market. Come quickly or else the season will be over.

CHING SHAN CHAN, Central Market, Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

QUAN WAH & CO., GRANITE MERCHANTS, Dealers in MARBLE and GRANITE.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application. All descriptions of Granite for Export. Hongkong, 17th October, 1900.

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA FOR 1903. WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES. BOUND IN CLOTH AND LETTERED. ST. PAPER COVER, 60 Cents. On Sale at

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, Shanghai; Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary Home, Shanghai; Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd., Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama; Messrs. W. BROWN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai;

YOUNG CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow; Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy; Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow; Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin; Messrs. HONG & Co., "Scent Press," Seoul; "NAGASAKI PRESS" OFFICE, Nagasaki; "KOREA CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Kobe; The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong; and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street, Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL.

MONDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1903.
THE advent of the POLLARD FARCE-COMEDY Co. will signalize the re-opening of the Theatre Royal, which has been greatly altered, re-decorated, ventilated, and installed with a complete electric light plant making it the COOLEST THEATRE IN THE ORIENT.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CHARLES A. POLLARD,
BUSINESS MANAGER. ALEC MIDDLETOWN,
GENERAL MANAGER. JAMES MACMURDO.

AN IMPORTANT AMUSEMENT

EVENT.

POSITIVELY A SHORT SEASON,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1903.

POLLARD'S
ENGLISH FARCE-COMEDY
COMPANY.INCLUDING
EDWARD NABLE

(The Popular Comedian),
and a perfect Company of carefully selected Artists.

Mr. Pollard announces with much satisfaction that, encouraged by the splendid and unprecedented success attending his Juvenile Comedienne Season in Hongkong, he has completed arrangements for another exceptional amusement attraction (not Juvenile), namely: A Season of English Farce-Comedies. The Company includes the very best Comedienne Artists obtainable, having an unusually wide and attractive repertoire of the very latest up-to-date Comedies, each having the seal of universal appreciation from the leading theatres of the English-speaking world. Full particulars of the Company will be published at an early date. The following great successes will be presented—

"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA"

"MY SOLDIER BOY"

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"

"TOM DICK AND HARRY"

"WHY MITH LEFT HOME," &c.

The above delightful Comedies will follow each other in quick succession.

Absolutely no expense has been spared. NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY, Properties, and Furniture for each production. All productions will be under the personal supervision of

M. EDWARD NABLE.

Plan of Reserved Seats at the Robinson Piano Co. Ltd.

Prices\$3.2, and 1
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2199]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Shaukean, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Regist. No.	Loc. Hk.	Boundaries and Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Shaukean	Shaukean	90 ft. by 70 ft.	6,300	\$4.00	\$250
2	Shaukean	Shaukean	40 ft. by 70 ft.	2,800	\$2.00	\$100

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "BENGLUCH" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, hence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2195]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GR. GORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo loading and discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 6th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, so that Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2198]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR.

IN Kowloon. An Airy, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, from about October.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2197]

TO LET.

NOS. 33, 35, 37, and 39, MORRISON HILL ROAD. Commodious New Buildings admirably suitable for Euro. families. Rent extremely moderate.

Apply to—
LAM CHAI CHUEN,
Comptroller Department A. R. MARTY,
No. 2, Pedder Street.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2199]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"
Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2193]

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

(Calling at SHANGHAI).

THE Steamship

"PRONTO,"
Captain Grand, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2194]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 13, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 4th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st of JULY to the 4th AUGUST, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. GOOSMANN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2041]

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 28, Queen's Road Central, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 5th AUGUST, 1903, at NOON, to receive the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1903, electing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st JULY to the 5th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1903. [2084]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1903.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2093]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st, to the 15th day of AUGUST (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2094]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Building, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 24th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 24th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [2155]

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE

that their old age will be free from the cares of poverty. But most men can free themselves from such cares by investing in an Endowment Society of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which will provide an absolutely certain and permanent income of from

\$20 to \$20,000 a Year for their mature years, without sinking much capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the income continues at once to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(HENRY B. HENRY, Founder.)

F. KIENE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2082]

INTIMATION

PROSPECTUS

THE ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY CO., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL: MEXICAN DOLLARS 400,000
DIVIDED INTO 4,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH;

Of which it is proposed to issue 3,500 Shares for the present.

3,000 Shares have been subscribed for and will be allotted and 500 Shares are now offered for Subscription at par, payable as follows:

\$10 on allotment
\$20 on 1st October, 1903.
\$20 on 1st January, 1904.
\$30 on 15th April, 1904.
\$30 on 15th June, 1904.

The Subscription List will be closed as soon as the 500 Shares now offered for Subscription, have been applied for, but not later than MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST, A.C.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
JOHN PRENTICE, Esq., of Messrs. S. C. FARMAN, BOYD & CO. LD., Shanghai.
ALEX. MCLEOD, Esq., of Messrs. GRAB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Shanghai.
C. W. WRIGHTSON, Esq., of Messrs. FARMAN, BOYD & CO., Shanghai.
MAX SLEVOGT, Esq., of Messrs. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai.
J. J. BLOCK, Esq., of Messrs. H. SIEGAL & CO., Chiofo.

GENERAL AGENTS:
MESSRS. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai.

BANKERS:
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

LEGAL ADVISERS:
MESSRS. STOKES & PLATT.

OBJECTS.

The object of this Company is to establish at Tsingtau (Kiautschow) "The Germania Brewery," to be equipped with the most modern machinery and plant, and capable of turning out 15,000 Hectoliters, or 333,000 Gallons per year.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Company will have the services of Mr. W. Coblitz, of Munich, as Brewing Master. Mr. Coblitz has just completed a five years' engagement as Chief Brewer with the Yebisu Brewery of Tokyo. During that period the Yebisu Company, now the largest Brewery in Japan, have increased their sales from 28,000 to 75,000 Hectoliters a year. Mr. Coblitz has examined the Tsingtau water, the spot and is fully convinced of its suitability, both as regards quality and quantity, to be every confidence in the success of the undertaking and subscribes for a considerable number of shares.

WORKING EXPENSES AND PROSPECTS.

After carefully going into the question of working expenses the promoters feel confident in stating that, assuming a turn-out of 13,000 Hectoliters only, the resulting profit will allow of a dividend of at least 15 per cent. on the capital of the Company. A comparison with the figures of the two largest Japanese Companies will be of interest.

JAPAN BREWERY CO., LD. (KIAUTSCHOW BREWERY).

Dividend 1899/1900 ... 25% ... 27 1/2%
" 1900/01 ... 15% ... 21%
" 1901/02 ... 30% ... 25%

Quotation on 20/7/03
per share of 50 Yen: 139 Yen ... 107 Yen

If it is borne in mind that since the 1st October, 1901, the Japanese Breweries have to pay an excise tax of nearly \$5 per Hectoliter, or roughly speaking 25 per cent. on the selling price of Beer, these results must be considered extremely satisfactory.

MARKETS FOR THE COMPANY'S OUTPUT.

A good demand is anticipated from the military and naval garrisons at Tsingtau, which numbers several thousand men. The number is not likely to be decreased in the near future. In addition the ships of the Imperial German Navy which frequently touch at Tsingtau may reasonably be expected to become regular customers of the Company. Among the more important markets Shanghai, Hongkong, Port Arthur, Tientsin and Chiofo may be mentioned as offering a wide and remunerative field for the Company's operation.

There are no complete statistics available showing the importation of European and American Beer into China, but the following figures, taken from Japanese official sources, illustrate the growing demand for Japanese Beer in China:

EXPORT OF JAPANESE BEER.
(About 80 per cent were sent to China)

1898 ... 2,976 Hectoliters.
1899 ... 6,746 "
1900 ... 22,500 "
1901 ... 33,300 "

Naturally, the serious decline in silver threatens to interfere with the sale of the imported article and helps to improve the prospects of the proposed Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No promotion money will be paid, but the Company will pay preliminary expenses for registering, fees to legal advisers, printing, etc.

Applications for Shares should be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, or to the General Agents, MESSRS. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai, from whom Copies of the Prospectus and further information may be obtained.

Copies of the Prospectus may also be obtained from the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2082]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

FIAT AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, Gold \$4,000,000 2800,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 2800,000

Total Gold \$8,000,000 5600,000
Capital & Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000 = 8000,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 4 1/2% per annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3 1/2% " "

HONGKONG BRANCH
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [2095]

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL 15,000,000
CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT, 5,000,000 Kouping Taels. (EQUIVALENT TO 22,150,000 Stg.)

RESERVE FUND 2,185,000
SPECIAL RESERVES 2,185,000

HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Andijan Khabarovsk Peking
Batoum Khabarovsk Port Arthur
Bogowestchensk Khokand Samarkand
Boudharo Khabarovsk Shanghai
Bish Khabarovsk Shenshan
Chiofo Khabarovsk Tientsin
Daly Khabarovsk Tientsin
Hailar Khabarovsk Tientsin
Hankow Khabarovsk Tientsin
Harbin Khabarovsk Tientsin
Hongkong Khabarovsk Tientsin
Irkutsk Khabarovsk Tientsin
Kalgan Khabarovsk Tientsin

Local Bills discounted.
Special facilities for Russian exchange.
Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

HONGKONG BRANCH
(TEMPORARY OFFICES WHILE NEW OFFICES IN PRINCE'S BUILDINGS ARE BEING BUILT),
VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [1069]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1833
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP 2800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 2800,000
RESERVE FUND 2725,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " " 3 " 3 1/2% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

" " " 3 " 3% " "
" " " 3 " 3% " "

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STEELING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., N. A. SIEB, Esq.,
E. GOSIA, Esq., N. A. SIEB, Esq.,
C. MICHAEL, Esq., H. W. SLADE, Esq.,
H. SCHUBART, Esq., E. S. WHEELER, Esq.,
E. SHELLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—J.